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Spearhead

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Killed because he was White

19-year-old Terry May, pictured above, liked Blacks and had a number of Black friends. This did not prevent him from being brutally murdered by a beserk Black mob.

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

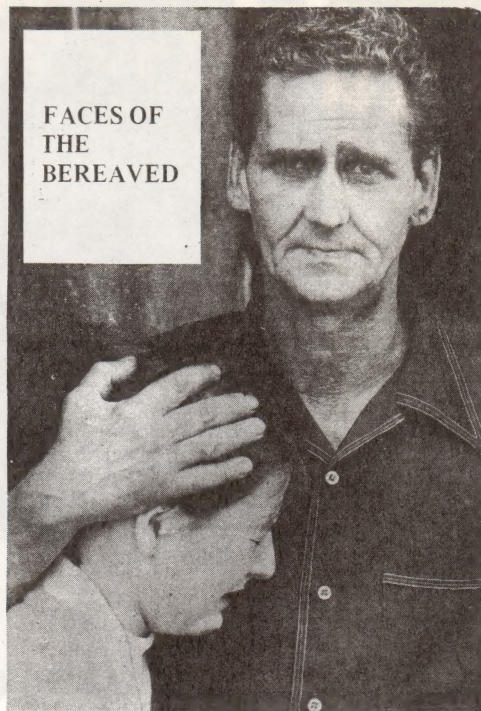
on the month's news

Race war hots up

After the Brixton riots, the Thornton Heath murder; after that, the orgy of violence and looting at Peckham. Race war has well and truly come to Britain, as we have been predicting for years that it would. The politicians who have ignored these predictions are now wringing their hands in anguish as they survey the fruits of their folly. What more, we must ask, will have to happen to make them take action to reverse the disastrous tide of coloured immigration that they and their predecessors let loose on this country in the 1950s and 1960s?

The stabbing to death of 19 year-old Terry May in Thornton Heath on June 2nd provided a particularly brutal lesson to the promoters of multi-racial Britain. This youngster, by all accounts, was far from being anti-Black but, on the contrary, was known to have Black friends. This did not

FACES OF THE BEREAVED



The father and girlfriend of Terry May after hearing of his murder by Blacks.

save him on that fateful night when he was riding home on his motorbike after a night out with his friend, John Plested, aged 17. The two youths were stopped by a mob of young Blacks who blocked the road near where they lived. Plested managed to escape onto a passing bus but May was less fortunate. After being knocked off his bike, he was unable to run because of a crippled foot. The Black mob then set about him and beat him into such a condition that his father was barely able to recognise him later in hospital, where he died from a stab

wound to the lung. Said the father: "Terry just happened to be a White boy in the wrong place at the wrong time."

Shortly before, the Black mob had brought terror to the nearby Wilton Arms pub, where the locals had been quietly drinking. Armed with axes, bricks and scaffolding poles, they stormed the pub, shattering the windows in the process, and then set about the clientele. A 16 year-old girl, Helen Betts, was hit with an axe as she struggled to get under a table. She later needed seven stitches in a scalp wound. Another youngster, Bobby Kennett, aged 18, was also attacked with an axe and nearly had his arm severed.

Said the pub landlord, Mr. Terence Lawrence: "We are not racist in here. I have some 40 regular coloured customers."

That didn't do him much good on the night of June 2nd.

Why police 'low profile'?

The Peckham incident told us nothing we do not already know as far as Black hooliganism is concerned. The whole affair followed a familiar pattern. A mob of about a thousand Black youths left a fun-fair on Peckham Common and went on a rampage down Rye Lane obviously looking for a set-to with the police. For more than an hour they ran along the Lane, smashing shop windows and looting the contents, while hurling missiles at the police. About 30 shops were looted, including an electrical store which lost most of its stock.

What was revealing was the police action, or rather lack of it. Although the police had ample reason to expect trouble after the atmosphere that had been building up at the fairground earlier, only 8 uniformed men were visible to the crowds leaving the fair - 60-odd more were hidden around a corner in buses.

A fight broke out among the Blacks but the police made no move to intervene. The Blacks then began pulling up wooden fencing and hurling the staves across the road at the police. Still the police did nothing. "My officers," said the Superintendent in charge, "were under instructions not to have a confrontation. We did not dive in, or call for reinforcements, or even cross the road."

It was only when the Blacks started throwing the fencing at passing vehicles that the police moved in.

In the wake of this appalling rampage we are entitled to ask five questions: (1) Why was not the full complement of uniformed police present at the start on view to the Blacks so as to provide the greatest possible deterrent to them against making trouble? (2) Why, when the Blacks started ripping up the fencing and thus damaging

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BRIXTON AFTER THE BLACK RIOT ORGY

Now they want the police to avoid using sirens and warning lights so as to avoid 'offending' Blacks!

property, did the police make no effort to stop them? (3) **Why**, when they then began hurling the staves at the police, did the latter still do nothing? (4) **Why** did the police not immediately call for reinforcements at this point in the proceedings? (5) **Why** were the police, in the words of the Superintendent, "under instructions not to have a confrontation"?

To these five questions might be added a sixth: Would the police have been under the same instructions, and would they have acted, or failed to act, as they did had the rampaging mob been White? The answer is: most certainly not! It is abundantly clear from what happened at Peckham, as from other similar incidents around the country, that the police have orders to apply a special 'softly, softly' policy towards Blacks which places the latter in a specially favoured category among lawbreakers in Britain.

The same feeble mind of officialdom that devised this policy can be seen in the instruction given to police operating in the Brixton area that they should not send their patrol cars through the area with sirens sounding or blue lights flashing. This quite insane order of the day was issued on the grounds that the Blacks were liable to be 'provoked' by such sounds and sights, thus exacerbating racial tension. The result of this piece of political idiocy must be that, either the police must proceed at the customary speed when following up emergency calls but without the customary warning that they are coming — thus jeopardising road safety, or they proceed at greatly slower speed — thus badly hampering the efficiency of their operations.

Not the least disturbing aspect of this

'low key' approach that has obviously been hatched in the Home Office is the gross incomprehension that it shows of the mind of the negroid races. A nation with the vast imperial experience of the British should surely know by now that, where those races are concerned, law and order can be maintained only where there is a posture of uncompromising strength; the moment that just a hint of weakness or irresolution is shown, this is taken as a sign of loss of will on the part of the governing power and law and order quickly collapse.

Everything that successive governments in Britain have done in the face of disorder created in our cities by Black mobs has demonstrated the face of weakness and the manifest absence of any will to govern. We therefore should regard it as no surprise that the mobs are now cock-a-hoop and running riot with greater gusto than ever before.

The Jewish lobby at work

The Israeli bombing of the nuclear station in Iraq was an act of blatant aggression which shocked even pro-Jewish America and left the Zionist lobby in the United States with a seemingly formidable task in winning over 'public opinion' in the country to endorsement of the deed.

That Zionist lobby, however, is nothing if not resourceful, and it set about its mission in a manner that drew wonderment from Britain's Sunday Times.

Said the ST columnist: "American public opinion — and, crucially, Congress and the press — took just about 48 hours to alter course. On Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning it was all shock and horror at what

the Israelis had done. By Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday complacency had set in. By Thursday morning there were expressions of naked admiration: the Baghdad strike, one paper said, had made the world 'a safer place'."

Said one prominent Jewish lobbyist in Washington, Mrs. Sara Ehrman: "I am not completely satisfied yet, but yes we have done a pretty good job. Mind you, it was a tough one. When I first heard the Israelis had bombed the place my reaction, quite honestly, was 'Oh shit!' But then we got all our people out and got on the phones and now — well, I just heard the papers down in Albuquerque have praised what Mr. Begin did, and that's high praise indeed. Our work seems to be paying off."

Commented the Sunday Times: "Of all the lobbyists that cluster around the Capitol, none — not even the notorious National Rifle Association — can achieve such triumphs."

To the naive of course, these telephone conversations that Mrs. Ehrman and her colleagues had with politicians and press must have been propaganda masterpieces, exhibitions in the art of persuasion unequalled anywhere. That they could accomplish so much over such a large country in so short a time would seem to be a testimony to the brilliance of salesmanship employed and also to the incredible industry of those who did the phoning.

But did the persuasion really occur in the form of a lucid and well-documented exposition of the Israeli case? Or did it have its effect by means of a key passage inserted somewhere into the conversation — something like: "Mr. Goldberg of Goldberg's department store just down the road from you is really disappointed in the line your paper has taken — he phoned us this morning to tell us about it."?

Whereupon the Editor on the other end of the line makes a quick calculation that Goldberg's department store buys 100,000 dollars worth of advertising space with his paper yearly. He does not have to have things spelled out to him anymore specifically than that; he is a newspaperman and knows the score. He is convinced by the phonecaller's argument that the Israeli raid on Iraq was right!

As Alfred Lilienthal, himself a Jew who turned away from Zionism, said in his masterly book *The Zionist Connection*:-

"They (the Zionists) are able either to muster fantastic muscle at the right moment and at the right place, or instil the fear that it might be used."

We are inclined to think that 'muscle' was very much the keyword on this occasion — as on other occasions when Jews want their hosts to toe the line.

Now it's official: NATIONAL FRONT POLICIES ARE BEING CHANGED

The editorial below is from one of the latest issues of *Nationalism Today*, now an official publication of the National Front — as the editorial itself makes clear. The black border around the editorial is appropriate. It marks the obituary of a once magnificent party.

EDITORIAL

ISSUE No. 5

NATIONALISM TODAY AND THE NATIONAL FRONT

THE FUTURE of *Nationalism Today* was discussed at a meeting of the NF National Directorate held in London last month.

At this meeting, *Nationalism Today's* radical ideological line was wholeheartedly endorsed by all those in attendance. It was generally agreed that the emphasis on social and economic issues should be maintained.

Consequently, the Editorial Board has agreed to hand over ownership of the magazine to the National Front. This is a reflection of our confidence in the current Party leadership.

Nationalism Today was set up as a platform for Radical Nationalist ideas at a time when the NF was undergoing fundamental changes of leadership and ideology. Since that time, the Reactionary elements have either been expelled or have left to form Tory or populist splinter groups. This has resulted in the victory of Radical Nationalism and leaves the way clear for the development of a comprehensive and revolutionary set of ideas and values.

We are sure that the acceptance of *Nationalism Today's* radical approach by the Party leadership represents an important step on the NF's road to power.

Now that such an approach has been accepted, the National Front can begin the serious task of building a revolutionary force capable of replacing the decadent and decaying remains of the liberal-capitalist system.

FORWARD WITH THE NATIONAL REVOLUTION!

JOHN TYNDALL reports

ANYONE who is still in doubt as to what is happening in the National Front should read the extract that we have reprinted on this page. It comes from *Nationalism Today*, which is now an official journal of the party, and it proves conclusively that the National Front is now no longer the same party as it was two or three years ago; the policies and principles of the party are being FUNDAMENTALLY CHANGED.

It is just a year ago that I, along with others who shared my concern at internal developments within the party, took the step of dissociating ourselves totally from the NF National Directorate and setting up the New National Front. The New National Front was so-called because all of us felt loyalty to the same party as we had served for years previously. Our quarrel was not with the party itself but only with its ruling Directorate, from which I had resigned as Chairman earlier in the year.

In the year that has followed we have appealed to members of the National Front to come over and support us. In doing so, we have not asked them to forsake either their political beliefs or their party allegiance; on the contrary, we have told them that in joining us they would be joining a body of people still loyal to the same beliefs and the same party. Many of those members have answered our call and are now active in the ranks of the New National Front.

Quite a large number, however, have continued to follow the old NF Directorate — not out of any great faith in that Directorate but solely out of a feeling that the old NF is somehow the *status quo* and out of a reluctance to break with that *status quo*. This feeling has been assiduously fostered by the Directorate itself. The old NF, it has claimed to its members, is the only true, authentic and legitimate National Front. Every other political formation using that name is merely a 'splinter group'.

We for our part have always maintained that the question of who is the true, authentic and legitimate National Front will ultimately be decided by who remains true to the traditional policies and principles for which that party was founded and for which it has fought since 1967.

From the outset the New National Front has remained true to those policies and principles. We believed that the party required a shake-up in the way of internal organisation, and in the New NF we have effected considerable changes in this department. But we have never sought changes in the basic ideology of the party; as far as we are concerned that ideology remains immutable; to alter it is to betray everything for which the party has fought.

It is now obvious, however, that this is not the view of those now controlling the old National Front. In *Nationalism Today* it is announced that that magazine, which previously functioned as an independent publication supporting the NF, has now been taken over by the party and henceforth operates as an official party publication.

The meaning of this is significant. Statements made in *Nationalism Today* can no longer be passed off as reflecting the opinions only of its editorial staff; they must be assumed to represent official party policy.

That this is the case is underlined in the editorial that we have reprinted when it says that the "radical ideological line" of

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Nationalism Today has been "wholeheartedly endorsed" by all those in attendance at a meeting of the NF National Directorate.

The editorial then goes on to say that the NF has undergone "fundamental changes in leadership and ideology" — the latter part of this statement being a quite clear admission that the very basic principles of the party have been altered.

The use of the word "ideology" here is important, for it pinpoints the difference between the essential principles of the party, which comprise the reason for its existence, and those practical policies such as it may adopt to meet those issues that are part of a constantly changing political scene.

The latter must in the nature of things be subject to a degree of modification as political circumstances alter. For instance, the original party policy of support for the ruling government of Rhodesia had to change when that government ceased to be White and became Black. This necessity was acknowledged in a resolution passed at the party's annual conference in October 1976, which empowered the Directorate to make limited amendments to the party's Statement of Policy in accordance with changing political conditions. It was never, however, the purpose of those who moved this resolution or those who voted for it that the resolution should become a mandate to tamper with the party's basic political faith, in a word its **ideology**.

Yet now an official party publication acknowledges fundamental changes in ideology as an established fact. This will come as extremely interesting news to all those who hitherto have continued as members of the old National Front because they have been convinced by the Directorate that it, and it alone, is the true, authentic and legitimate party.

HI-JACKED

The statement is in fact an open and official announcement of something that we have suspected was happening for sometime: the National Front has been hi-jacked by a group of people not loyal to its founding principles but who seek to alter those principles out of all recognition to their original form.

I could see these tendencies developing on the National Directorate in January 1980 when as its Chairman I delivered an ultimatum to Directorate members that I required increased powers to lead the party effectively or I would resign. The most immediate crisis that prompted me to take this step was the homosexuality issue and the more general question of the person of Martin Webster, and the failure of the Directorate collectively to deal with these problems. In my subsequent statement of resignation to the party I placed the issue of Webster and homosexuality in the forefront.

But I could see that the internal danger to the party went far beyond this, and that it was necessary for me to demand increased leadership powers to prevent a number of potentially dangerous developments within the party which were liable to occur if the old system of liberal-democratic Directorate rule was retained. One of these dangers was that the party leadership would be infiltrated by a faction bent on subjecting it to a fundamental change of political course. So it has now proved.

Exactly what sort of change is indicated pretty clearly in the editorial in *Nationalism Today*. It speaks of the expulsion or voluntary exit from the party of "reactionary elements". It spouts about a "radical ideological line" and it talks of replacing "the decadent and decaying remains of the liberal-capitalist system." All this verbal dysentery could have come straight out of the pages of *Socialist Worker*. The "ideological change" is a move to the left.

I analysed this development in *Spearhead's* December 1980 issue, although at the time I did so I lacked the concrete evidence that has now been provided that it reflects the official policy of the party leadership. I do not wish here to go over all the same ground as I did in that article but just content myself with mentioning it to readers as a source of reference. Just a few additional comments here might be made.

One is upon the frequent use of the words "radical" and "revolutionary" by those responsible for the editorial in *Nationalism*

Today and for the revised ideological line of the NF generally.

In fact the ideas that these young red guards are peddling are not radical or revolutionary at all; they are the clapped out doctrines of the Labour Left which have been in currency for many years and all of which have been thoroughly tried and tested either in this country or in Marxist regimes abroad — with lamentable results. The only truly radical and revolutionary ideas in Britain today are those of nationalism, racial awareness and strong individual leadership. The old NF shares the first two of these with the New NF. Judging by its statements and actions it does not believe in the third, whereas the New NF does. In this regard the New NF can claim to be more "radical" and "revolutionary" than the old.

It is quite legitimate to attack "liberal-capitalism", and we ourselves have frequently done so and do so again in the current issue of *New Frontier*. But it is noticeable that excluded from *Nationalism Today's* editorial is any accompanying attack on "liberal-socialism", an equally decadent and decayed system. Why condemnation of one and not the other?

Not evident in the editorial but abundantly so throughout the remaining pages of *Nationalism Today* is the party's obsession with the "working class", an expression that it uses with at least equal frequency to Marxist and Trotskyite publications. Quite clearly the original concept of the National Front as a party dedicated to bringing together all classes in Britain in a single national-racial community has been abandoned in favour of a policy which accords special status to one particular class, the class of "young, White workers", in the party's order of priorities.

Defenders of this policy will of course try to justify it by saying that White "working-class" youth represents a section of the populace which today is the most receptive to the message of nationalism and the most ready to be active in the nationalist cause. This may indeed be true and, if so, it is a good reason for nationalists to lose no opportunity to recruit in that quarter.

But while it is one thing to welcome recruits to the party from White working-class youth it is another thing entirely to seek to win them by pandering to loathsome and nationally divisive class hatreds in a manner that alienates the party from other sections of the population whom it is equally vital to win over to the nationalist cause, even though the task of doing so might currently be that bit harder.

An example of just what I mean was provided in a previous issue of *Nationalism Today* to which I referred in December, where some literary jackass ranted on about "poncing aristocrats" whom the party would one day put to work "digging roads or shovelling sewage." Had the same article also made reference to other varieties of "ponce", for instance those who lived in council houses on social security while refusing to take work, it might have laid claim to some objectivity, but no such references were present.

The same line in drivel is maintained in the latest issue, where slighting references are made to those who are "respectable" and who have "a well-paid job and a mortgaged house" and where it is stated that "revolutions . . . are not made by people in collars and ties." (An historical absurdity in fact, for nearly every important revolution has been made by just such people).

AFFECTATION

This identification with the "working class" to the exclusion of other classes is of course pure affectation and hypocrisy, as I have learned from long observation of the people who engage in it. I know them well, these class-warriors of the old National Front. Most of them have scarcely ever been required to get their hands dirty in the whole of their short and sheltered lives. One or two of them come from working-class families but have long been safely installed in middle-class jobs far removed from the sound of the cement-mixer and the pneumatic drill. Others are pampered college-boys from impeccable bourgeois homes whose attempts to set themselves up as spokesmen for the proletariat are utterly comic. In two years of National Service I had more contact with the real working class folk of this country than the whole lot of them together have had in a

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NATIONAL FRONT POLICIES

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lifetime. This contact has been sustained through 24 years of constant political struggle on the streets of almost every city and town in Britain — and further developed in three spells in HM prisons where I was sent as a consequence of my political activities and where I mixed with the very lowest strata of the population, as well as doing my share of factory work, scrubbing floors, chopping logs, digging the land and numerous other forms of manual labour. With this experience, when I hear these self-opinionated little squirts pontificate about the “working class” I have to double up laughing.

The hypocritical side of it all can be seen in the remarks that some of them have made to me in private conversation when the topic of classes in Britain has cropped up. From these remarks it is quite obvious that in the innermost recesses of their minds these people regard the workers in the same contempt as they are regarded by Hampstead intellectuals of the left, as mere ‘fodder’ to be used for their own purposes. “East End scum” and “morons” were among the expressions that I well remember cropping up.

This dichotomy between public pronouncements and private feelings about the “working class” is not unusual among people who talk a lot and know next to nothing about the ordinary folk of Britain who labour in the factories, on the docks and down the mines. Were these young twerps really to get to know such folk by intimate contact and shared experiences and hardship, they would recognise the magnificent qualities that can be found among them, as I have done in many places. And out of such recognition would come the realisation that their appeals to mean, nasty and narrow class hatred would strike no chord whatever in the best elements of the working people but would be treated with derision. When class hate is spewed forth, it attracts only the dross of the working class, as it attracts the dross of the middle and upper classes. Discredited crackpot left-wing social doctrines are not the way to get through to the real British worker. The way is through a straightforward appeal to patriotism — enforced by a healthy sense of right and wrong (a “reactionary” thing, no doubt, in the eyes of *Nationalism Today*).

ANTI-POLICE

Equally repulsive, not to say politically stupid, is the increasingly ‘anti-police’ line that is being adopted in old NF publications. One article in *Nationalism Today* is headed “Police violence — nationalist defence” and consists of a tirade against Britain’s forces of law and order. In this article the strange statement is made that “recent examples of police action against NF activists include a near £250 fine plus £200 costs,” thus informing us that policemen, and not magistrates as we originally thought, are responsible for determining penalties handed out in the courts.

In another article in the same publication it is stated that the people whom the party is seeking to recruit “... do not want to hear a naive bourgeois defence of the police ...”

Bulldog, the organ of the Young National Front, is determined not to be outdone in the game of police-baiting. In one of its most recent issues it proclaims: “The police have declared war on the White youth of Britain,” and goes on to give instructions on what White youth should do if placed under arrest. This is spiced with illustrations which include one particularly emotive picture of a young girl driven almost to distraction while languishing in a police cell. There is nothing intrinsically wrong with instructing young people as to their rights when in custody but the whole presentation of this item was obviously designed to show the police up in the most detestable light possible. It was sheer left-wing poison.

National Front News, the party’s main publication, meanwhile keeps its end up in the anti-police business. More than half of page 3 of the May 1981 issue is devoted to an article drawing attention to links between the police and Zionism — as if the average constable had the faintest idea what Zionism was. Hardly any issue is printed

without an attack on the police somewhere in it.

Now there is no doubt that many of the most senior police chiefs in this country are hostile to nationalist political organisations and can be seen to collaborate with the political Establishment in depriving the members of those organisations of their rights. It is also a fact that some police officers at lower level, with an eye to promotion, have displayed an unjustifiably heavy-handed attitude towards nationalists in their activities. There is the good and the bad in almost everything and Britain’s police forces are no exception.

On one or two occasions New National Front activists have had most unfortunate experiences with individual police officers, being ‘nicked’ and charged for the most absurdly innocent and harmless actions. On the other hand, there have been a far greater number of occasions when we have found the attitude of the police to be wholly admirable. At the Burton-on-Trent and Harlow marches, when we gave no prior warning of our intentions until an hour before the event, we received the utmost consideration, co-operation and courtesy. The same was true of the march in Ealing on May 30th, which was arranged with the police in advance. Perhaps the excellent relations between marchers and police on these occasions has something to do with the fact that the former were strictly controlled by their organisers and behaved with exemplary discipline.

Any commonsense appreciation of the position of the police in the context of nationalist political activities, intruding as these do onto the sensitive area of race, will recognise that the police situation is extremely difficult. Police officers have to act within guidelines laid down by their superiors, who ultimately take their orders from the Home Secretary, who is a political tool. If police stray outside these guidelines, their careers are liable to be jeopardised and their livelihoods endangered. Some latitude is of course given to policemen to exercise on-the-spot discretion in such matters but not too much. Generally we have found that within the limits of this latitude and discretion the police have behaved towards us with fairness. Of course there have been exceptions, as is always the case.

Notwithstanding one’s own opinion of police behaviour towards nationalist groups — and that is bound to be a matter of dispute depending on individual experience — it is bad politics in any circumstances to take up a position of collective party hostility towards the police as an institution. It is plain simple fact that, whether we like the actions of some police officers or not, the police are stronger than we are and can beat us in any fight we choose to pick with them. It is also plain simple fact that the police are held in high regard by the vast bulk of the citizenry of this country, “working class” and “bourgeois” alike, and to add them to the already considerable list of our public enemies is to engage in political tactics of the most mutton-headed kind imaginable.

If we are dissatisfied with any particular police action, then the remedy lies open to us to make our complaint through the normal channels available. The complaint may or may not get us anywhere. What will certainly get us **nowhere** is the devotion of regular space in nationalist publications to constant anti-police articles and reports emphasised with large anti-police headlines.

MANIPULATION OF IMMATURE MINDS

This obsession with flinging abuse at the police that has crept into recent National Front propaganda suggests to me not only the working of the most politically immature minds but, in addition to that, something infinitely more sinister in its intent. Is someone manipulating these minds for purposes wholly at variance with the interests of the National Front? It is not a fantastic question to ask.

I make no apology for having twice in 8 months devoted considerable space in *Spearhead* to identifying the left-wing trend within the National Front — a trend which first appeared in 1974-75, which for a short time caused a dramatic decline in the party but which I and others successfully exorcised by the outset of 1976; a trend which has now reappeared in much more extreme and dangerous form, and which has now apparently become official

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WHY THEY KILLED KENNEDY

One should not underestimate the power of the conspiracy because its plans were disarranged by an unforeseen mishap nor yet because the cover-up proved ineffectual. The attempt to place the whole blame on Oswald after he had been eliminated was defeated by the random element in human affairs. As we look back, it is easy to see that it would have taken only ten or a dozen murders within three days after the assassination to make it impossible to disprove the Oswald story. Two or three persons could have been "shot while resisting arrest" and the rest disposed of by reliable technicians who could have successfully simulated fatal accidents and suicides. The trouble was that no one knew so soon whom it was necessary to eliminate — who among the many persons who had witnessed one or another phase of the operation had some bit of crucial evidence about it — and when it became known who they were, it was too late to eliminate them without arousing suspicion, for by that time it was too widely known that they had such evidence.

There may, of course, have been other witnesses. By the time that Colonel Prouty wrote, Mr. Penn Jones, the editor of one of the last independent newspapers in the United States, in the tiny town of Midlothian, southwest of Dallas, had compiled a list of eighty-five persons who had almost certainly had some relevant knowledge and who had been eliminated by "sudden and unnatural deaths" before they had told what they knew. The list has subsequently been lengthened: we have already mentioned De Mohrenschildt. How many of the eighty-five were disposed of by coincidences and how many by technicians, no one is likely ever to know. Nor shall we ever know what information was expunged with them. They could, perhaps, be made the subject of a new proverb: silence may be lethal.

PUZZLES

It would take a volume to summarize the zealous efforts, more or less able and cogent, that have been made to solve various puzzles that were left by Warren's futile hoax, and to detail the evidence that was eventually obtained by the amateur investigators. It will suffice to say that the Establishment's story was like the temple of Dagon in the myth of Samson: the whole fabric depended on its central pillars, and when these were broken, the ponderous structure collapsed in ruin on the heads of its proprietors. The pillars were shattered to shards by proof that (1) Oswald could not have fired the bullet that killed Kennedy, and (2) that bullet must have come from a marksman stationed at right angles to

In the second of a two-part article Professor REVILO P. OLIVER takes a look at a conspiracy that misfired.

Oswald's line of fire and firing in strict co-ordination with him. After the publication of Josiah Thompson's *Six Seconds in Dallas* in 1967, doubt about those two facts was no longer possible for rational persons, no matter how obstinately they had previously refused to draw logical deductions from evidence available immediately after the assassination. And that inextinguishable proof of conspiracy immediately corroborated and validated some sixteen other significant facts that could no longer be explained away by the most adroit twister of evidence.

Warren's report was thus indubitably exposed as a fraud, and the Congress had eventually to appoint a committee to reopen the investigation, and that committee could not avoid hearing, as it did in December 1978, new evidence that conclusively proved that at least four shots had been fired by at least two marksmen who worked in co-ordination from at least two different vantage points, one of which was certainly at right angles to Kennedy's automobile and a little ahead of it; and the committee had reluctantly to accept that evidence. (They were so shocked, however, that they immediately

terminated their investigation lest they hear other things that would be disagreeable to a conspiracy of which the power had certainly not decreased in the intervening years.)

There remains the question of the immediate responsibility for the assassination, that is, of the employees who participated in carrying out the project, it being understood, of course, that the individuals who really ordered it obviously took the necessary precautions to make certain that no positive proof of their identity could ever become available.

IMPORTANT QUESTION

In 1964, given the known activities of Oswald and "Ruby", the easy and obvious answer to the question was "the Communists," a convenient designation for the domestic enemies of the American people. Thoughtful persons did not fail to perceive that that answer merely posed a more important question: through which agencies of the Federal government had the "Communists" worked? The assassination, in all probability, and the cover-up, certainly, had involved the active participation of at least one of the three governmental agencies that had a duty to prevent the crime.

Persons who know anything at all about the operations of such organizations know that when we speak of its participation in a given operation, we mean the conscious participation of its chief, who gave or trans-

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BOBBY AND JOHN KENNEDY
Was Bobby involved in the murder of his brother?



WHY THEY KILLED KENNEDY

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mitted orders of which he must have known the import to a limited number of subordinates, most of whom were instructed to perform a specific task which was merely one detail in a complex operation of which they were not told the purpose and of which they could see or guess the whole pattern only after its success or failure. And all such organizations have a quasi-military discipline. The responsibility falls on the commander, not on his officers, not on their subordinates.

In the United States, the Secret Service is an organization that was created for the sole purpose of protecting the President from assassination. It was, however, by far the smallest of the three agencies and did not have operatives posted throughout the nation. It could have been overreached and outwitted by either or both of the other two. It was easy to assume in 1964 that it probably had been. It was furthermore directly under the orders of whoever had authority to speak for the President himself. It was easy to assume that the Secret Service had vigorously protested the selection of a route for the Presidential procession that simply invited assassination, and had been overruled.

In 1964, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, under the direction of J. Edgar Hoover, still retained much of the respect that had been almost universally accorded it before Robert Kennedy became Hoover's superior and began to pack the agency with thugs whom the older agents called "Bobby's Boys" and regarded with dismay. Since there were some grounds for suspicion that Robert had been involved in the murder of his brother, one could understand that the FBI had withheld information during the investigation, but what one knew of the older agents made it seem most unlikely that the agency had played an active part in the assassination. And there was the fact that at the time it had promptly supplied ample information about Oswald, whom it had kept under observation for years.

SUSPICION ON C.I.A.

The gravamen of suspicion, therefore, fell upon the Central Intelligence Agency even before there was any evidence to connect it with the death of Kennedy. It was a vast and secret organization, responsible only to its head, and about to move into headquarters as large as the Pentagon, the building which houses the administration of the entire US Army. It was supplied with seemingly unlimited funds that were admittedly obtained by "cooking" the books of the US Treasury. It had its origin in the sinister organization, founded by Franklin Roosevelt and packed with Jews and other enemy aliens, which was called "The Office

of Soviet Stooges" by the legitimate agencies of Military Intelligence, which, after the Jewish Crusade Against Europe, were liquidated by being combined with it to "centralize" intelligence. Its agents had been caught in the act of preparing the way in Cuba for Castro's Bolshevik revolution. There were good reasons for suspecting it of treason to the United States in some of its activities elsewhere. It was known to operate, in brazen violation of its charter, within the United States and under innumerable guises, many of them secretly owned corporations engaged in everything from commercial printing to shipbuilding. If one registered in a hotel anywhere in the United States, the hotel might be secretly owned by the CIA and wired to eavesdrop on conversations in your room. The magazine you bought at the newsstand might be subsidized and so controlled by the CIA. The genial business man in your town, who seemingly owned a travel agency or a foundry, might be an agent of the CIA. The agency was almost ubiquitous. It was known to employ specialists in the art of assassination, including secret assassination by simulating accidents, suicides, or heart-failure or by implanting mortiferous diseases. It was suspected of having murdered Bang-Jensen in New York City to protect Soviet agents in its own ranks, and of having murdered the President of Viet Nam and his brother earlier in November. The CIA, in short, was the logical suspect from the first.

Observers also noticed that the methods used at Dallas suggested the habits of the CIA. For example, immediately after the shooting of Kennedy, a policeman ran to an area from which one of the shots was probably fired. He there encountered a suave man who produced credentials that identified him as an agent of the Secret Service, nodded to the overawed policeman, got in his automobile, and drove away, never to be seen again. The Secret Service denied that any of its agents had been in the area, thus confessing to a scandalous oversight. It was known that agents of the CIA have the right to use forged credentials that identify them as agents of the FBI. It was reasonable to suppose that their experts could also produce credentials of the Secret Service.

No one who is not naive about such matters was in the least astonished when evidence was found that strongly indicated that Oswald had been in the employ of the CIA, or later, when a former agent of the CIA, Harry Dean, confirmed that evidence. And in October 1975, no one should have been astonished when another former agent, R. C. Nagell, offered to disclose the facts about the assassination of Kennedy, if guaranteed immunity for his part in it.

The participation of the CIA in the assassination is now a strong possibility. The circumstantial evidence is very powerful, but a judicious observer will conclude that we now have **too much** of it. Some stories contradict others, directly or by implication,

and one naturally wonders whether some of them were planted to create confusion. I haven't taken the time to examine all the recent reports about the assassination and the explanations based on them; as I have said, I regard the details as relatively unimportant. I shall illustrate the problems, however, by considering briefly *Appointment in Dallas*, by Hugh C. McDonald (published by the author, New York, 1975).

ONE VERSION

Mr. McDonald, a police and intelligence officer of international reputation, was Chief of Detectives in Los Angeles when he became the head of a kind of private Secret Service that was organized to protect Senator Goldwater during his presidential campaign in 1964. His fairly numerous staff astonishingly included an old friend, Herman Kimsey, who had been (or still was) a high-ranking officer in the CIA. As a matter of professional information relevant to their task, Kimsey told McDonald in strict confidence the true story of the assassination of Kennedy, which had been carried out by a professional assassin whom McDonald had briefly met in Kimsey's office in 1961, and whom McDonald calls "Saul." (In rather poor photographs, surreptitiously taken, Saul appears Slavic rather than distinctively Jewish.) To verify the story that had been imparted to him in confidence, McDonald, on his own initiative, had to search for him in Europe, and, after travelling fifty thousand miles and spending thirty thousand dollars, he met Saul, who confirmed in almost every detail the story McDonald had heard from Kimsey.

Our first question, of course, is simply of the author's veracity: did he (and the journalist who wrote it for him) concoct the story to profit from a book that was widely distributed by Zebra Books and widely sold? That is possible, but does not seem likely. From McDonald's own story it is clear that he could have been (and may still be) an agent of the CIA himself. Could he have been employed to promulgate "in the national interest" one of the many "phony stories" that, as Colonel Prouty remarked in *Gallery* for April 1978, are produced "in order to break down the validity and credibility of legitimate researchers and writers" by a contrived "bending of the truth" into contradictory shapes to produce utter confusion and eventually tedium in the popular mind? That is by no means impossible.

The story, stripped of window-dressing to conciliate popular prejudices and to make an exciting tale, is basically simple. Saul was hired by a mysterious individual called "Troit" and paid \$50,000 to assassinate Kennedy at the designated spot in Dallas and then to kill Oswald, a dupe who had been selected as a "patsy" to fire harmlessly a rifle that would cover the sound of Saul's

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shots. Saul took his place in a suitable location (obviously the Dallas County "Records Building") and shot Kennedy twice, and with his second shot "blew out the right side of his head." Saul then turned his sights on Oswald, who was standing at his window, intending to kill him as soon as the Secret Service fired at that window. The Secret Service unaccountably failed to do so, so Saul, disgusted by their inefficiency, left his post and left the United States within two hours.

Is the story true? It is impossible as it stands, but the most obvious objection is not insurmountable. The bullet that made Kennedy's "skull explode in a pink mist" came from a grassy knoll that was almost directly opposite to Saul's line of fire. But Saul, as he admits, was only a "key cog" in a complex and co-ordinated action of which he knew only the function assigned to him. He need not have known that another marksman fired simultaneously from the knoll beyond the President's car. Saul could not have seen everything he claims to have seen in his telescope: he supplied some details from accounts he had read, including his positive assertion that he alone did the killing. Analysts believe that as many as six shots may have been fired at Kennedy in those six seconds from as many as four locations. Saul may have fired the bullets that struck Kennedy in the back and wounded Governor Connally, and may believe — as his self-esteem requires him to — that it was his bullet which entered Kennedy's skull and caused instant death.

The "Records Building" is precisely the source from which at least one bullet came, according to Mr. Thompson's analysis, so that part of the story is confirmed.

It is not clear whether the Secret Service participated in the plot or were merely expected to shoot at Oswald. In either case, no one of the agents, so far as we can tell from the photographs, carried a rifle; they were presumably armed only with revolvers or pistols in shoulder holsters, and with those weapons their chances of hitting a man standing in a window at that distance were minimal. That was an odd oversight by the contrivers of so elaborate a plot.

EMBARRASSING TASK

If the Secret Service men were in the plot, they could, of course, have fired blindly at a designated window, but if Saul had killed Oswald as planned, someone would have had the embarrassing task of explaining how a bullet from a high-powered rifle could have been fired from a handgun. Surely, even a naive plotter would have thought of that!

Oswald's presence at the window, as stated by Saul, can be neither proved nor disproved; the available evidence, some of it necessarily spurious, would enable one to argue on either side of the question. But if Oswald remained at the window after the

shooting for as long as Saul says, it is extremely odd that no witness saw him, especially as he must have been leaning out, if, as Saul says, **his body would have fallen to the ground below when Saul killed him.**

Furthermore, photographs taken at the time show that the lower sash of that window was raised less than half-way. Oswald **could not** have leaned from the window except by bending from the hips and thrusting his torso through the opening. I am beginning to think that Saul never saw the window, let alone Oswald.

If the plot was to make Oswald the "patsy" and kill him immediately, thus explaining the assassination and leaving nothing to excite suspicion, what motive for killing Kennedy could there have been in the minds of the persons who ordered it, who, mind you, cannot have been disgruntled Cubans or other riff-raff, but must have been persons who could marshal the whole resources of the United States government to cover-up the crime? One would have to imagine that Kennedy secretly entertained in his mind plans for some drastic action — virtually a *coup d'état* — that would have been highly prejudicial to the interests of those powers. Not only is there no scintilla of evidence that he contemplated any such action, but all the evidence indicates that he had neither the interest nor the will nor the intelligence to plan it.

Mr. McDonald (or rather his journalist) wrote a vivid and seemingly earnest book. If you are inclined to believe them, as I am, it follows that the story was planted by Kimsey for reasons best known to the CIA, and that Saul was merely an agent, selected probably because McDonald had met him, who was assigned the task of leading McDonald through a long and merry chase around Europe to make the story more impressive when he confirmed it.

I have offered this summary criticism of the book merely to illustrate the questions that one must ask, if one chooses to spend time on reading any of the revelations about the assassination that have appeared in print and will doubtless appear in the future.

Now for Mr. Lifton's book, which makes a very distinct contribution to our understanding of what happened in Dallas, and deserves, I think, to be ranked with Josiah Thompson's fundamental work. What makes the book most impressive, however, is the fact that the author, with a perseverance worthy of a phenomenal Sherlock Holmes, devoted fifteen years of his life to following up, in despite of the Establishment, a scattering of clues, each minute in itself, that the conspiracy had been unable completely to conceal in the emergency that followed the mishap in Dallas. Mr. Lifton wisely concentrated his investigation on just one aspect of the imposture, the official and incredible report of the autopsy. He describes the inception of his inquiry and its progress through the years, the hypotheses he formed and had to reject, the clues that proved

illusory or misleading, and his final success in finding and interviewing witnesses, ranging from an admiral to enlisted men in the Navy, who, until 1978, were silenced by official threats of court martial and the direst penalties if ever they told anyone what they had seen.

CONFIRMATION

The evidence that Mr. Lifton so patiently discovered and assembled confirms what we have all known since Josiah Thompson's work was published in 1967: the bullet which shattered Kennedy's head was fired by a marksman stationed on the grassy knoll. It also confirms what has long been the obvious deduction from the facts: that high officers of the Federal government, in open violation of all state and Federal laws, became body-snatchers and hustled the corpse out of Dallas, in the company of Lyndon Johnson, to begin the cover-up that the unanticipated mishap made necessary. And it adds two very significant facts, which may now be regarded as conclusively established:

(1) As soon as the corpse reached Washington, it was rushed to some place, perhaps the Walter Reed Hospital, for such surgical alterations as could be made in half an hour or less. It was then delivered to the Naval Hospital in Bethesda with the brain and part of the skull missing, probably omitted in the haste of repacking the cadavre. This made necessary an almost comic performance by which the body was concealed until the missing parts could be supplied, but further work was necessary before the autopsy officially began three hours later, and even then the Naval physicians had to falsify part of their report. They diligently failed to examine the brain, which they preserved in a metal container, which, of course, "mysteriously" disappeared and, we may be sure, will never be found.

(2) This frantic falsification was carried out while the cadavre was at all times in the custody of the Secret Service. There can therefore be no possible doubt of the guilt of the Secret Service in the subsidiary conspiracy to conceal the crime, and that naturally creates a strong suspicion that the Secret Service also participated in the assassination itself. Whether its agents were also agents of the CIA is a merely trivial question.

Mr. Lifton tried to present his evidence to the Congressional Committee in 1978, but they would have none of it. They had enough to worry about as it was. They had been given three photographs of Kennedy's body, presumably some of the ones that Warren had kept from his committee to prevent their sweet slumbers at night from being broken by nightmares. The new Committee in 1978 terminated its investigation and sealed up much of the evidence for fifty years just three hours before its expert

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A NEW LOOK AT 'SOLIDARITY'

The following appraisal of the Polish crisis is reproduced with acknowledgement to *APPROACHES* which is edited and published by Hamish Fraser, Casa Garcia Mereno, 1 Waverley Place, Saltcoats, Scotland KA21 5AX. The viewpoint of *Approaches* does not coincide with that of *Spearhead* on certain questions.

We recommend readers to re-examine what we wrote about Poland in 'What we think' column of September 1980, in the light of what is written in this article.

IN *Approaches* No. 63, in the Supplement 'Poland - Light at the End of the Tunnel', which had been written while Paul VI was still Pope, we warned about the activities of *KOR* (acronym for KOMITET OBRONY ROBOTNIKOW) a Trotskyite-inspired 'Committee for the Defence of the Workers' which seeks to exploit Polish National feeling and even the Catholic anti-Communist instincts of the Polish people, as a means of effecting a national industrial-political mobilisation under *KOR* leadership.

In the wake of John Paul II's 1979 visit to his homeland, there was a veritable explosion of nationalist sentiment as well as a manifestation of fidelity to the Apostolic See. And, as might have been expected, *KOR* has since been phenomenally, indeed frenetically, active in exploiting this new Polish awakening to its own advantage. And it must be conceded that its cadres have been outstandingly successful.

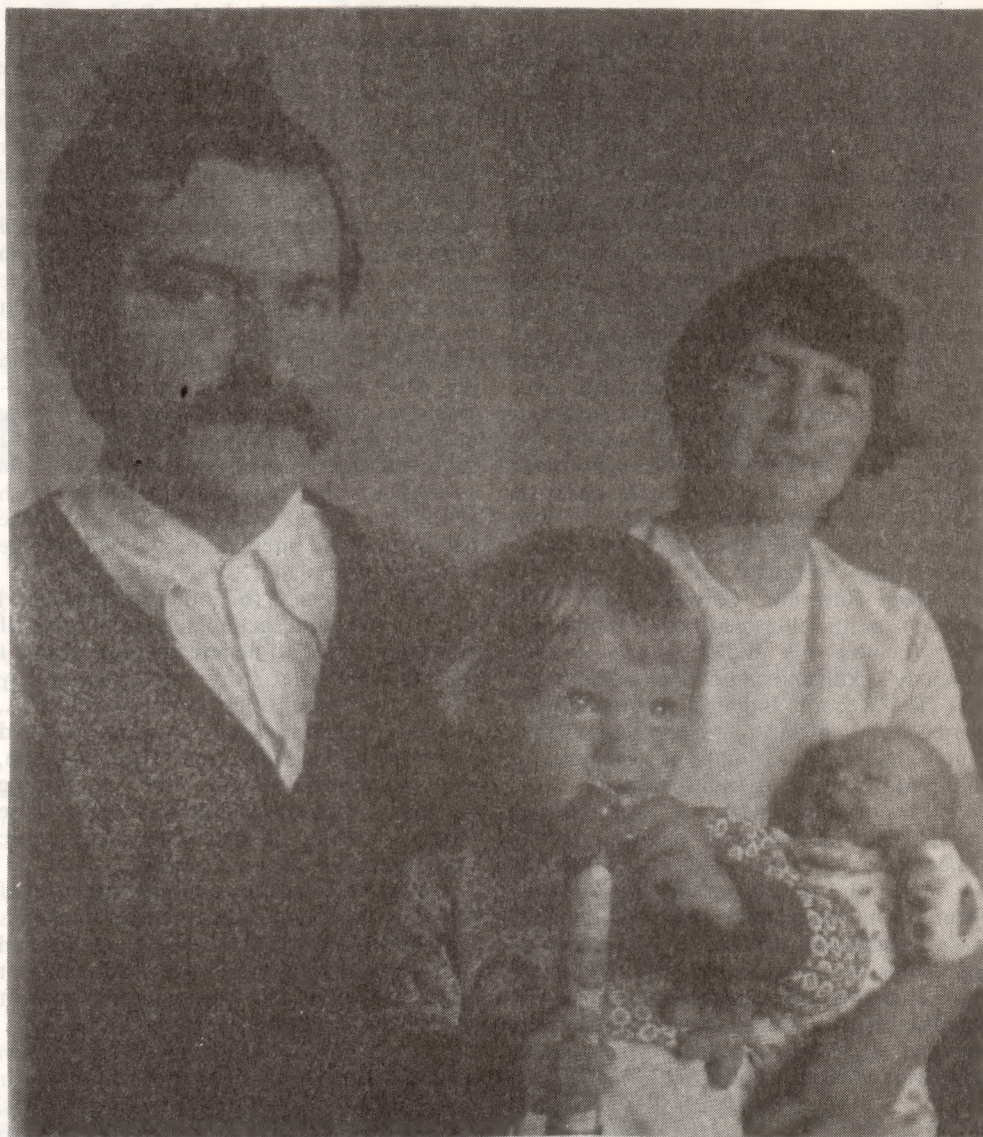
'SOLIDARITY' - A KOR ACHIEVEMENT

We shall deal later with the events which precipitated a spontaneous upheaval on the part of the Polish workers. Meanwhile, we wish to point out that spontaneity, *per se*, never achieves anything. Being spontaneous, i.e. unorganized, if it remains on that level, unless there is organization beforehand which can canalize the flood of spontaneity into appropriately directed channels, a merely spontaneous movement will either peter out or be ignominiously crushed (as was the fate of the 1953 anti-Communist uprising in East Germany).

It was primarily due to the organizing ability of *KOR* *apparatchiks* that the 1980 spontaneous reaction of the Polish workers did not peter out but instead was so canalized as to make possible the emergence of *Solidarity*, the first free trade union movement behind the Iron Curtain.

Free? *Solidarity* is free at least in the sense of not being controlled by the bureaucrats in the service of the Polish Communist Party. But not free if it proves to be controlled by the *apparatchiks* of the rival Revo-

Are Trotskyites behind Lech Walesa and the movement for 'free' trade unions in Poland?



WALESA AT HOME

Is he just the simple family man he is made out to be?

lutionary Marxist organization *KOR*, for if this proves to be the case the new 'free' trade union movement would be as much a tool in the hands of *KOR* as the official Polish 'trade union' apparatus is a tool in the hands of the Polish Communist Party.

Only adequate initiative on the part of Catholic workers uncompromisingly dedicated to understanding and implementing the social doctrine of the Church can ensure that the new trade union movement *Solidarity* becomes truly 'free' in the sense of not being an instrument of one or other

brand of Revolutionary Marxist organization.

Immediately, much will depend on Lech Walesa. Is he what he appears to be? Is he a decent, typically Catholic Polish family man concerned only with expanding the area of freedom in Polish industry within the context of Soviet suzerainty? Or is he a *KOR* frontman, selected precisely because he has the kind of 'Catholic family man' image that suits *KOR*'s purposes? This latter possibility certainly cannot be ruled out. For while *KOR* is undoubtedly a Revolutionary

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Marxist organization its creator, Adam Michnik, insists that to function effectively within the Polish context it must appear in the guise of an ally of Polish Catholicism.

KOR'S STRATEGY

There is, therefore, nothing inconsistent with KOR's strategy in *Solidarity's* being led by what is or appears to be an authentically Catholic family man, or in KOR's encouraging the celebration of Mass in a strike-bound shipyard. On the contrary, this is integral to the genius of the newstyle Revolutionary Marxist strategy for operation within the Polish context.¹

As we pointed out in *Approaches* No. 65 (Mid-summer, 1979), the principal thesis of Adam Michnik in his book *Church, Left, Dialogue*, is the need for an alliance between Catholics and the Polish Left, but on the latter's terms (i.e. while the Polish Left champions the Church's right to worship — which it already enjoys anyway! there must be no question of tolerating the re-establishment of anything in the nature of a Catholic state, complete with Catholic schools, Catholic legislation, etc.). As was indicated in *Approaches* 65: The 'democratic' Poland that is Michnik's immediate objective must be a secular society in which the Church would have a status analogous to that of the Church in contemporary France whose constitution excludes any mention of God and whose legislation permits or rather incites the violation of the Ten Commandments and finances contraception, abortion, etc.

Meanwhile, however, such Catholic freedoms as have been maintained or regained thanks only to Polish Catholic fidelity are to be patronised and encouraged and if possible integrated for reasons of political expediency within KOR's overall strategy which seeks to dominate and control Polish working class political life.

As we also pointed out in *Approaches* No. 65, Michnik has enjoyed a considerable measure of Western approval and aid. The first, Polish edition of his book was published in Paris (Institut littéraire 1977). To make it all the more exciting and attractive it was boldly labelled *bez cenzury* — i.e. 'uncensored'. And, needless to say, it had to be illegally imported — a considerable number no doubt via diplomatic bags — for clandestine circulation via the *samizdat*, a considerable section of which, in Poland, has been for some time under Trotskyite control.

KOR'S OBJECTIVE

The purpose of KOR agitation is clearly not Polish freedom. No Revolutionary Marxist organization can possibly be interested in freedom as such. Not that this prevents it from trafficking quite unscrupulously in the human desire for freedom — even on the part of its own cadres, many of whom are first enticed to become KOR activists on that account. KOR certainly

exploits Poland's desire for freedom, even for Catholic freedom, and particularly the Polish workers' demand for freedom to organize trade unions that are not mere 'transmission belts'² in the service of the ruling Party. But KOR's aim is not Polish freedom: KOR's primary concern is that Poland's desire for freedom should be so exploited as to advance the cause of 'permanent Revolution'.

Towards this end, no opportunity is lost of exacerbating tensions, of inserting 'dialectical conflict' within the Polish Communist Establishment, but above all of promoting Polish-Soviet antagonism. That in the process of thus exploiting Poland's passion for freedom, Catholic Poland might be virtually annihilated, almost certainly paralysed and neutralized indefinitely, would itself represent an immense incidental gain for the Revolution. For one of the Revolution's objectives is the de-Christianization or elimination of countries such as Poland and those of Latin America. And if this elimination can be achieved by getting Catholics to pull the most inaccessible chestnuts out of the fire for the Revolution, so much the better. Indeed, this exemplifies what Saul Alinsky has described as 'political jujitsu'. It is not for nothing therefore that in Latin America as in Poland, the Revolution poses as essentially a friend of the Church.

It is similarly not difficult to appreciate why the west is so eager to support the KOR initiative. For in the event of a Polish-Soviet head-on clash, while there would be no doubt as to what would be the fate of Poland the probability is that the invasion and occupation of Catholic Poland would be a pyrrhic victory for Moscow. For the Soviet intelligentsia are already disillusioned of Revolutionary Marxism, and within the USSR Islam already constitutes a significant force ready to join a new Holy War against the Infidel. In short, the invasion and occupation of Poland would probably prove to be the very catalyst necessary to initiate an irreversible ferment of disintegration throughout the length and breadth of Soviet territory. In other words the hope is that Polish-Soviet conflict might enable the West to get off the hook without even considering the cost of redressing the military imbalance in both conventional and thermo-nuclear weaponry which has of late occasioned such anxiety. And for that reason alone it would be surprising if Western Intelligence did not have at least a few irons in Polish fires. For once therefore Soviet allegations are probably not entirely without substance, notwithstanding absurd exaggerations and distortions which would have us believe that but for Western Intelligence everything in the Polish socialist garden would be rosy red.

THE HIERARCHY'S INTERVENTION

It is certainly within the context of KOR's endeavour to promote Polish-Soviet

conflict which would both promote permanent Revolution and serve the short-term interests of Washington and Westminster that it is necessary to understand why the Polish Hierarchy found it necessary to accuse KOR of a lack of responsibility and commonsense saying: 'KOR has exposed our homeland to the danger of losing independence and Statehood.'³

It is also in this context that it is necessary to view KOR's vain attempt to exculpate itself. For denunciation of KOR for having all but provoked a Soviet invasion and occupation is a deadly blow at KOR's pretensions to befriend the Polish nation and the Catholic Church.

This action on the part of the Polish Hierarchy is also clearly in line with the attitude of Pope John Paul II who most wisely refused to accept the resignation of the octogenarian Primate, Cardinal Wyszyński, whose outstanding prudence has enabled Poland to go from strength to strength within recent years under the most difficult circumstances.

It is within this context also that it is necessary to understand reports that arrangements had been made for Lech Walesa, *Solidarity* leader, to have an audience with the Holy Father. For if Walesa is simply a disinterested Polish Catholic working man whose only concern is to serve the course of justice and freedom for Poland, it would certainly be most desirable to reinforce his prestige and thus his capacity to restrain irresponsibility deriving from KOR influence within *Solidarity*. In the light of a statement reported in the *Daily Telegraph* of December 10, 1980, however, one is inclined to suspect that he may be a KOR front-man chosen to project an appropriately 'Catholic' image. For when it was alleged by both the Soviet media and the leadership of the Communist Party that certain dissidents within *Solidarity* had got out of control, after admitting that 'certain groups within the union' would require to be disciplined ('If they do not listen to us they will be kicked out'), Walesa proceeded to warn the authorities to lay off KOR.

'These are our friends,' he is reported as saying, 'and we will help them. And they can always depend on me. I am at the helm of *Solidarity* and will not let it go to anyone else.'

THE ROLE OF WESTERN BANKS

Western support and encouragement of KOR must also be seen with reference to the fact that it was certain Western influences which were responsible for triggering off the price increases which provoked the Polish masses to explosion point. This is beyond all doubt. For as was pointed out in an article in the *New York New Leader* of November 3, 1980, it was a meeting in Warsaw of Western bankers and Polish officials that was respon-

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A NEW LOOK AT 'SOLIDARITY'

(Contd. from prev. page)

sible for sparking off the recent crisis.

When the Polish officials at this meeting demanded an additional loan of \$500 million in addition to the immense sum already owing by Poland to Western banks, it seems that they were told that 'more hard currency would be forthcoming if the Polish regime would impose austere measures designed to squeeze money out of the economy and repay debts.

'Specifically, the bankers raised the issue of the Polish food subsidy system, under which the prices of basic commodities like meat and bread were being kept artificially low at an annual cost to the government of \$6 billion.'

Two months after the Warsaw meeting

the Polish Government doubled the price of sugar and on July 1, the prices of meat and other key commodities were also raised. This, says the *New Leader*, 'proved a pyrrhic victory for the banks . . . By August Poland was wracked by protests and well-organized strikes: production in the shipyards, steel mills and coalmines was paralyzed.'

Not so pyrrhic after all, however. For quite apart from the fact that by August 12 and August 22, further loans of \$67 million and \$325 million were forthcoming from the West German Dresden Bank and from a group led by the Bank of America respectively, we have this further admission by the *New Leader*:

'Observers were stunned by the implications of the situation: Albeit for different reasons, the great bastions of capitalist finance were joining cause with the Soviet Politburo to see the Polish Communist Party

through the time of its trouble.

'Had the Red Army actually moved in to suppress the strikers, Poland's credit rating with the Western banks would likely have risen to a new high.'

In short, it would have been financially as well as politically profitable for the West had *KOR* actually contrived to provoke a Russian invasion and occupation of Poland.

Things are indeed far from being what they seem to be at first sight.

Footnotes

1. Cesar Chavez, disciple of atheist Saul Alinsky, also made a point of having demonstrations of Mexican grapepickers in California being headed by a banner of Our Lady of Guadalupe.
2. This is the actual definition of organizations such as trade unions which operate within a Communist State.
3. *Daily Telegraph*, December 22, 1980.

As an African state is given 'independence' . . . AN OLD SOLDIER LOOKS BACK

by A.K.CHESTERTON

This article was first printed in December 1961 in CANDOUR, Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants, to which we give acknowledgements.

THE correspondent of *The Times* in Dar-es-Salaam began his dispatch last week with these sentences:

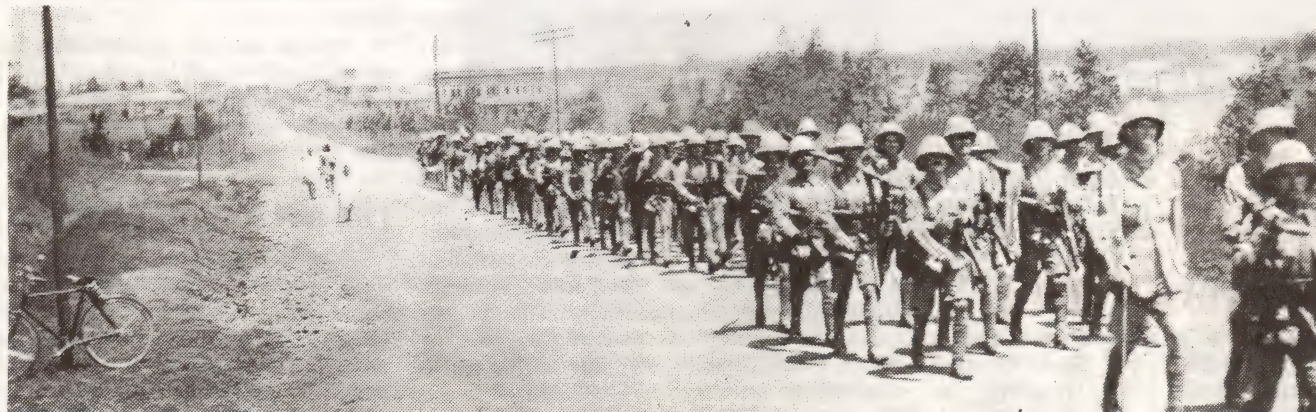
"Tanganyika becomes an independent member of the Commonwealth tonight. During the last moments of British rule the Union Jack will fly floodlit in the centre of a stadium seating 70,000, in front of the Duke of Edinburgh (who arrived today), Sir Richard Turnbull, the Governor, who at midnight becomes the country's first Governor-General, and Mr. Julius Nyerere, the Prime Minister.

"There will be a few seconds of total darkness. Then, when the lights go on again, the Union Jack will have been hauled down and the new black, gold and green flag of Tanganyika will be seen slowly hoisted up the flagstaff."

What emotions filled the heart and mind of the Duke of Edinburgh I would not like to say: that they were not very deep is suggested by his speech at the State banquet in the evening, when — referring to the alteration of the independence date to meet his convenience — he remarked humorously: "I think you might have given me the credit for bringing independence a few days earlier than originally planned."

My own emotions were very different in kind and intensity, but as I am no Royal Duke only a few people of discernment are likely to concede that they deserve some respect. It so happens that my experience of Tanganyika has not been confined to flying to Dar-es-Salaam in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

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BRITISH TROOPS ARRIVE IN EAST AFRICA, 1915
Later sell-out made their sacrifice all in vain

DISCOMFORTS INCIDENTAL

Towards the end of 1915 the *Laconia* headed north from Durban with most of the Second South African Infantry Brigade on board. The heat made life in the holds, which served as mess-rooms, quite intolerable, so that every inch of deck-space was covered with sweating troops. At meal times mess-orderlies would have to queue for as long as three hours for the nauseating skilly that was the daily fare. Baths and latrines, all uncompartimented, occupied the same undifferentiated part of the ship, so that to take a bath was an odorous and distinctly dubious experience. Yet to many of us — the present writer was then a sixteen-years-old South African Infantryman — we were engaged in a great adventure and these were incidentals which we accepted without grievance, as part of our soldiers' mission.

On disembarking at Kilindini we were loaded into metal trucks, with more troops to a truck than each could hold, with the result that some climbed upon the roofs as the train jolted us painfully and sleeplessly through the night. The journey by day was even more hellish and it became a matter of choice whether to be frizzled on the roof or baked alive inside the iron boxes. Maktau, the then railhead, was not reached until the late afternoon. But for some of us, no matter how badly scorched, the adventure was still high and heroic, and as compensation we saw far ahead of us the sun's last rays lighting up the majestic, snow-clad dome and peak of Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain.

Last Friday, as I learned from *The Times*, a military party had endeavoured to reach the peak so that Second-Lieutenant Alexander Nyerenda, the first Tanganyikan African to have passed out of Sandhurst, could plant his "country's" flag on the summit of Kilimanjaro. There were several British officers in the party, whether under order or as masochists I do not know. Snow and cold defeated the operation.

SONGS CEASED

Forty-five years ago we were not concerned with such childish things. Von Lettow-Vorbeck's German and Askari forces had invaded British East Africa (now Kenya) and were menacing the railway. Indeed, between the newly arrived Second South African Infantry Brigade and the enemy was no more than a thin screen of British Regulars (the Loyal North Lancs) and a Baluchi battalion. We moved with them to take Mbuni Ridge and within less than six weeks of our arrival we were flung against Salaita, one of the foothills of Kilimanjaro and for the first time we looked upon the ashen faces of comrades killed in action. Not long afterwards, in a night-attack, we stormed the heights of Latema-Reata and forced the main gateway to German East Africa, whose independence the Duke of Edinburgh last week helped to celebrate. There was a further battle at Soko-Masai, under the shadow of Kilimanjaro, followed that night by a wild German Askari bayonet-charge on our position. After a week or two's brief rest at Himo River we set out on our substantive advance down the Pangani. Our morale was high. Gay were our spirits and cheerful our marching songs.

The songs soon ceased.

At Handani we struck south, into the howling wilderness, where the big rains caught up with us, flooding the rivers behind us and bogging down our supplies. Night after night, with no possibility of shelter, we would be exposed to the pitiless tropical downpour, but within half an hour of dawn the sun, no less pitiless, would dry our rags and shrivel the life inside us, battering us as with a bludgeon the whole day long. "Living on the country", which meant each day a cupful of foul native

millet, appropriately named *unger*, which we mixed with water into a dough and placed on the embers of a little wood fire, gave us such sustenance as we had, and also dysentery with which to supplement the ravages of malaria. Yet I declare that our bayonet-charge at Pongwe was highly professional and that we fought dourly when ambushed at Kangata.

Fourteen months later, each day a month, we had traversed the entire country and had marched for some hours from Songea towards Nama-Banga when I fell flat out with the worst attack of malaria I have ever known. "Bad luck, Chesterton," said my company commander. "Make your way back to Songea. Better get there before dark." As night was about to fall, that advice was, to say the least, a little optimistic. The column passed on, and at the end of it I saw the *tenga-tenga* (porters) carrying pots and pans, the Colonel's arm-chair, the Adjutant's bath, beds for all the H.Q. staff. But no *tenga-tenga* could be made available to carry me in a *machela* to Songea. One of the seventy or eighty left of our original battalion 1200 strong which started off from Maktau, I was nevertheless more expendable than pots or pans. By the mercy of Heaven a B.S.A.P. signalling unit, taking up its position for the night on a nearby hill, found me, carried me to safety, gave me brandy, wrapped me in blankets and succoured me until morning, while lions growled and roared continuously round the kopje, and in the morning, of their scant supply of *tenga-tenga*, the signallers detached two to help me back to Songea. They were Rhodesian gentlemen.

My pride previously had been to keep up with the advance and many a sturdy Boer (they were nearly all Afrikaners in my battalion) did I march off his feet. But now I experienced a strong reaction. Fourteen months' service under such conditions deserved better from my officers and I would have no more of them. I used my remaining strength to battle for a medical board, won it, and was carried by *machela*, steamer on Lake Nyasa, *machela* again in Nyasaland, then lorry, train, paddle-boat down the Zambesi, ship to Beira and train to Potchefstroom in South Africa, where I began an agitation for my transfer to the Imperial Army and within a few months I was fighting on the Western Front. Many were not so lucky. Their graves, doubtless now obliterated, marked the long, fever-ridden trail of semi-starvation from Maktau to the Rovuma and beyond, whereas after some years my malaria left me and the damage done to my system by prolonged dysentery became less pronounced — until I went and did much the same thing in the second war.

The Times publishes a Special Supplement in honour of Tanganyika — the German East Africa that was. It carries a message from the Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, who praises the "distinguished Prime Minister, Mr. Julius Nyerere" and the distinguished Julius Nyerere, in a gracious message to the newspaper, declares that all is forgiven. "Past associations are now behind us", he is good enough to say. During the celebrations he unveiled a monument, but — needless to remark — not in memory of my dead comrades who helped to conquer the country from the Germans. I quote from *The Times* report of the occasion. "After unveiling the monument he (Nyerere) walked back to his seat hand in hand with Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, who was one of the chief guests at the ceremony". Did the Duke of Edinburgh, I wonder, also have the happiness of meeting Kenyatta?

Whether he did or not, I am sure His Royal Highness will understand if I bring a soldier's story to an end in soldier's language by asking what the bloody hell was the purpose of the death of my comrades and the impaired health of almost all the survivors of the grim campaign known as "German East."

SUPER WEALTH AND ITS POLITICAL ROLE

by
Hon. O. G. ALLANSON-WINN

WEALTH in terms of worldly possessions is, in varying degrees, something most people hope to obtain; it brings comfort, security and, to some, the ability to help others who have not been so able or fortunate. It is when the attainment of wealth becomes an overpowering obsession, when it is amassed in super-abundance that it becomes, and has proved itself to have been, the most destructive single factor in the affairs of mankind since history has been recorded.

In modern societies of the West the scramble for wealth seems to have infected many as a disease which, in urbanized communities, is highly contagious. I have heard wealth likened to quicksilver in dispersal; should a small portion move near to a larger mass it will be immediately absorbed. This is surely what takes place in what we call Big Business; the giants of monopoly swallow up smaller concerns to defeat competition and so gain complete control. Monopoly Finance absorbs Private Enterprise to form vast multi-national corporations.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, wealth became decentralized, and when Europe emerged from the Dark Ages, civilization, through the Renaissance, started to reform. From about the fourteenth century, new Empires developed from individual nations which, through Monarchies and units of national power constituted obstacles, until this century, in the path of international super wealth; these defences have now been breached with the destruction of effective monarchies and, more recently, the breaking up of the Empires, leaving the peoples extremely vulnerable to exploitation by the Internationalists of Super Wealth.

Rallying points such as Monarchies and the Democracies have not been the only casualties of this battle between independent nations and the conspirators of world domination, the super-wealthy. Human virtues such as loyalty and patriotism are sneered at and derided; Christianity is being eclipsed by Mammon. We see all around us the evidence of decline in moral standards: sex being openly commercialized; swindlers and unprincipled scoundrels occupying high offices in some governments; Democracy, always so vulnerable to the practitioners of bribery and official favours, in ruins around our feet; faithless individuals scrambling onto the bandwagon of Internationalism, at the same time watching their own people, through racial integration, being turned into an amorphous mass of khaki-coloured slaves. Is this civilization in decline and do we accept it?

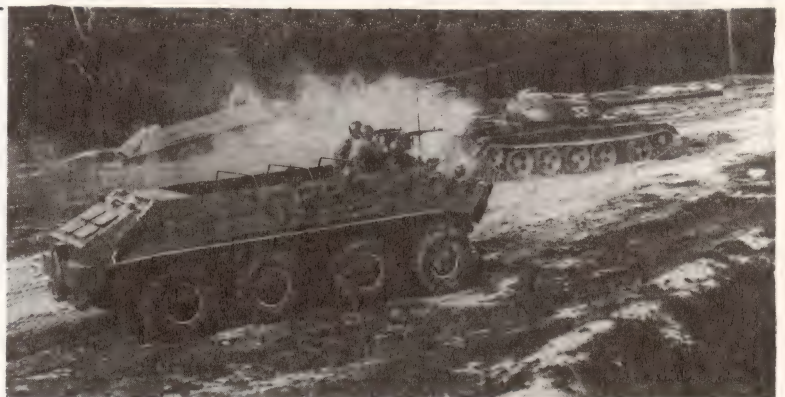
In this century Europe has suffered from two major, disastrous wars which Europe lost and Communism won — Communism and its covert financiers and planners, the super wealthy. The first of these wars saw Communism established and the second brought Communism halfway across Europe. Can we believe that this could have taken place against the wishes of the super power? If we are to understand how Russia has become so powerful we have to read Anthony Sutton, who was commissioned by the Hoover Institute to report on western aid to Soviet Russia. Sutton produced three massive volumes after, I am told, ten years of research, giving detailed evidence that there never had been such a thing as Russian technology; Russia made no industrial advance without western assistance; in fact Communist Russia could never have survived without such aid. Sutton's works are too

peoples will be denuded economically, politically and militarily of the power to offer any national resistance when the time comes for them to take their allotted places as units of Communist blocs within a World Socialist Imperium.

Probably the most important strategy now in full swing throughout the so-called 'free' West is planned inflation. This is no natural phenomenon, and a very cursory glance at the picture gives the high light of truth. Communist and international Socialist systems are based on the two-tiered society, denying the existence of a middle class, the very essence of Democracy. Is not inflation a greater burden on the middle income-group than on either the executive or working classes? The executive has the power of self privilege and the worker his Trades Union.

We, the presently unwitting victims of this conspiracy are also the audience,

RED ARMY ON
MANOEUVRES
Super-wealth in
the West has
made its fire
power possible



much for the average reader but he has condensed his findings into one volume: *National Suicide*.

CONSPIRACY

If we doubt the existence of a conspiracy behind all these things, we must read Carroll Quigley's *Tragedy and Hope* — should we manage to find a copy, as this book had been withdrawn from any shelves it may have reached and is scarce enough to be valued at something like three hundred dollars. One can, however, obtain two full book-length reviews of *Tragedy and Hope*: one by Skousen, *The Naked Capitalist* and *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*, by Garry Allen. This conspiracy started like some benign dream but has developed into a dark nightmare. We can see the strategists' plans unfolding before our eyes with the forcing together of nations into what are termed 'Economic Communities', where individual

watching the third and last act of this human tragedy unfold. Hundreds of books have been written exposing the writers of the scenario and unmasking many of the actors. These works have been withheld from the general public by the selective censorship of publishers, distributors and the reviewers of a frightened and taboo-ridden Press, fearful of the consequences should they offend their masters, the Super Wealthy.

I will finish this short article with the quotation which forced me to remove the cover from my typewriter. It is from *Money made mysterious* by Russel Maguire.

"When the Government of Egypt fell, 4 per-cent of the people owned all the wealth. When the Babylonian civilization toppled, 3 per-cent of the people owned all the wealth. When old Persia went down to destruction, 2 per-cent of the people owned all the wealth. When the Roman Empire fell on its face, two thousand people owned the wealth of the civilized world. Then followed the Dark Ages from which the World did not recover until

Contd. on next page

NATIONAL FRONT POLICIES

(Contd. from page 6)

party gospel — with much the same results as previously, only worse.

It is now the time for those who have remained in the ranks of the old NF out of an admirable, if misguided, loyalty to the party to recognise that it no longer is the same party as the one to which they

swore loyalty originally — anymore than the Labour Party of today is the same party as the one led by Clement Attlee and Hugh Gaitskell.

Party loyalty can be a fine thing and no party can remain stable without it. But loyalty to principles and to country should always take precedence over loyalty to party when the two loyalties come into conflict. This is the truth that we of the New National Front recognised a year ago and acted upon. It is the duty of all remaining NF members to recognise it now — while there is still time.

SUPER WEALTH

(Contd. from prev. page)

the wealth was no longer concentrated. Today less than 1 per-cent of the people control 90 per-cent of the wealth of these United States."

So we see the chaotic conditions prevailing throughout the Western world, the hurricane of change sweeping away established order to be replaced by economic servitude to the super-wealthy. Surely it cannot be considered too fanciful to suggest that we may be seeing Mammon once again reaching its Zenith with the Nadir of yet another civilization in sight, to herald in another Dark Age. Should the tide not change fairly soon and the tragedy be played to the final curtain, the massacres following the fall of Rome will appear as nothing in comparison to what may be expected.

I do not suggest that all wealthy persons are to blame for the probable extinction of this civilization, but I am quite certain that the time has come for those respectable elements of financial power to declare themselves and to assist truly patriotic movements which are, as always and without exception, starved of the necessary funds to fight the evil which threatens our freedom and heritage.

An article such as this receives the critical attention of two types of readers: there are those who believe that Communism/International Socialism is too strong to resist and those who simply dare not look at the picture. The first of these have not been doing their revised History homework and the second have lost faith in Christian Culture, which is quite indestructible. Both should know that there are two powers far superior to material super wealth: the spirit of man, which abhors any form of enslavement and the other is truth, which, when understood, is the only medium through which mankind's freedom can be retained.

WHY THEY KILLED KENNEDY

(Contd. from page 9)

consultant (Robert Groden) would have reported that two of the three photographs, at least, were fakes. That was a close call!

So we are left with Colonel Prouty's conclusion that a vast, pervasive, and terrible conspiracy is now using the Federal government in "a game for the biggest stake of all — absolute control . . . of the United States of America; and . . . control of the world."

British Movement

In our May issue we spotlighted an unofficial working 'alliance' between the old National Front and certain elements of British Movement. This has led some readers to construe the report as an attack on BM as a whole.

No such attack was intended. As we stated in the report, British Movement contains good elements as well as bad. It seems that the worst elements are most willing to collaborate with the old NF.

Shortly after this report had been committed to print, our notice was drawn to a directive that had been issued to BM members by the movement's leader Michael McLaughlin instructing those members not to give their support to marches organised on behalf of the old NF by Martin Webster. We immediately wrote to Mr. McLaughlin and advised him that our report in *Spearhead* had been printed in ignorance of this directive and that if he wished to make any comment on behalf of BM in reply to the report we would be prepared to print it. No such comment, however, has been received from him. He had, nevertheless, expressed to us previously the opinion that those who attended Webster's marches were 'camp-followers' of BM and not actual members.

Tyndall on tape

NNF Recordings have produced the first of a series of tapes dealing with topics of interest to nationalists. On this tape are two recorded talks by John Tyndall, each lasting 45 minutes. The talks are:—

- (1) **OUR ANGLO-SAXON HERITAGE.** In this talk Tyndall speaks of the world-wide dispersion of the British peoples and their present lack of unity in the face of a common threat to their survival. He stipulates what the Anglo-Saxons must do to recover their once pre-eminent position.
- (2) **BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC CRISIS:** In this talk Tyndall attacks the policies that have made 2 million unemployed and outlines the nationalist solution put forward by the New National Front.

This tape, entitled Tyndall Speaks, is available from NNF Recordings, Box 115, Hove, Sussex BN3 3SB. Price: £3.00 (plus 15p for postage).

Our magazine, though it believes in racial differences, opposes race-hatred. All those who oppose multi-racialism should attack the politicians who promote it, not the immigrants, who are merely its victims.

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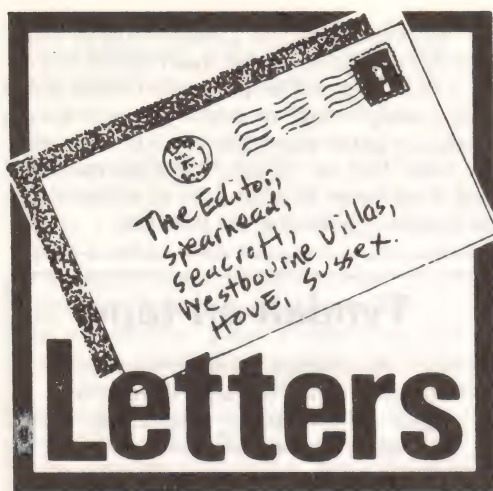
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SIR: It seems that my recent article in Spearhead in which I argued against Nationalist unity **at any price** has been widely misunderstood. After reading Mr. Tyn-dall's reply I feel that there is really very little difference in our views on this matter and that what difference there is is merely one of interpretation.

There is in the ranks of Nationalists today a widespread yearning for unity and, after the trauma of the last two years, this is natural enough. While I applaud this desire for co-operation amongst grass roots members, I do find one or two worrying aspects.

The party to which I currently belong has many members of the skinhead cult who really are the cream of British working class youth and, haircuts or no, I am proud to be associated with them.

Unfortunately there are other elements who have associated themselves with us. These exhibitionist morons with red, white and blue hair and pins stuck through their cheeks are a disaster and can only bring Nationalism into contempt, and any coalition which was broad enough to admit such people (I use the term loosely) would inevitably come to a sticky end.

Similarly, there are those to whom a 'respectable' approach has become such an article of faith that they would publicly sympathise with an Israeli invasion of Britain if The Sun newspaper told them that not to do so meant them being attacked as 'Nazis'.

No party in Britain has ever come to power on a single issue, and it is therefore essential for Nationalism to develop a broad ideology. My argument is that there will always be those who cannot fit in with such an ideology and that to try to hammer these square pegs into round holes would lead to disaster.

It would be futile to expect either the 'punk Nazis' or the ultra-populists simply to cease to organise into groups and to campaign in their own way.

I therefore conclude that, whilst every-one should strive for a workable coalition

of like-minded people, we must at the same time recognise that **total** unity is simply not on, and that there will always be groups and small parties campaigning outside that coalition. To try and assimilate the unassimilable would be a mistake.

RAY HILL
Leicester

SIR: Reading 'Two views on unity', it was difficult to decide whether Ray Hill believes in, or even wishes for, a Nationalist government in Britain.

There are indeed differences between the various groups making up the Nationalist scene, but their eventual unity is not the impossibility he makes it out to be.

People come together for a political purpose because they believe in a common end, though they sometimes differ as to the means to that end. But the end itself is frequently not enough to keep some people united, and it is then that the means leads to squabbling and breakaways.

When such divisions occur, there is obviously a further unifying factor needed: leadership.

It is unlikely, for example, that without Adolf Hitler German National Socialism would ever have surfaced as a major political force, let alone remain united long enough to achieve power. The National Front too became publicly recognised as an emerging political group in 1976-79, when it enjoyed several years of firm leadership.

Someone once said: 'Cometh the hour, cometh the man.' The hour will strike for British Nationalism when such a man emerges and is universally recognised!

PHILIP BAKER
Woodley, Berks.

SIR: The papers recently carried reports of the brutal murder of a partially disabled White youth, stabbed in the back several times after being set upon by a gang of West Indians as he was making his way home in a London suburb. "A White youth in the wrong place at the wrong time", scream the papers — but this, be it noted, was a suburb of our own capital city, not a back street of Kingston, Jamaica.

Before mounting their cowardly attack on the White youth, these bestial creatures had launched an attack on a pub, knifing and maiming any White people they could get their hands on (apparently they were looking for British Nationalists) and wrecking the place just for good measure.

When are the White people of this country going to get up off their knees? As a father of three attractive daughters, I make damned sure that any boy taking any of my girls out is in sufficiently good physical shape to have a reasonably good chance of protecting her and himself if they are set upon by murderous Blacks (yes, they are

here in Devon too!). Most young Blacks keep themselves fit and attend courses where they are taught how to inflict gruesome injury on White people, so when the last overweight, out-of-breath 20 year-old tried to date my eldest daughter, I told him to come back when he looked in a fit state to protect her. Get off the junk food and the booze, do some jogging and learn some martial arts, and you can take her out — this was my message to him. To his credit, he did eventually get himself ship-shape. I suggest all fathers of eligible daughters adopt the same policy.

In the race war that is spreading throughout this land we will have to find ways of defending our young women and elderly. The police are not allowed to defend us adequately (ask Willie Whitelaw why this should be but don't ask me) and even if they were they have neither the manpower nor the equipment to do so.

BARRY GREENWOOD
Bovey Tracey, Devon

SIR: Recently published in The Observer by an obscure Jewish historian, who was also subsequently interviewed on BBC TV, a story came to light that during the German occupation of the Channel Isles during World War II the SS maintained a camp at Sylt on the island of Alderney.

This is not surprising, since the SS organised the camps and the internees worked on fortifications supervised by the Todt Organisation.

Although this fact was known to the British Government, it was, according to this Jew, 'covered up' that Jews in the camp either were beaten to death or died from starvation or overwork.

Now why should the Government wish to engage in such a 'cover up' when they were already backing the myth of the holocaust and were only too anxious to seize upon anything that would serve as a contribution to anti-Nazi propaganda?

R. W. KNIGHT
Colchester, Essex

SIR: Your exposure of massive Navy cuts (Spearhead last month) turned out to be only too correct. The cuts are an appalling betrayal of Tory election promises.

There has been much debate in the papers recently about the merits of making these cuts in order to finance the Trident missile or, alternatively, to scrap Trident in favour of stronger conventional forces. In fact there should be no such debate; we should be prepared to find the money to finance both — although a wholly British missile system would be still preferable to Trident. We should simply be prepared for other sacrifices in public spending.

P. L. HAMILTON
Oxford

NATIONALIST UNITY

OUR CONTRIBUTION

AFTER nearly two years of fragmentation and bickering between nationalist factions, rank-and-file nationalists are understandably getting tired of the business, and there is a strong current of feeling amongst them which is best expressed in the words: "Why the hell can't the leaders bury their differences and get together?" One lady to whom I recently spoke on the subject put it her own way. "It is the leaders," she declared, "who have created the split, not we of the ordinary membership."

To the extent that the split in nationalism has been created almost entirely in leadership circles, the lady was of course right. What is not right is to assume from this that all in those circles are equally to blame. It occurred to me from this conversation, and from vibrations that I have sensed from other quarters on the unity theme, that it is perhaps the time to put on record what my colleagues and I in the New National Front have done, first to avoid the division that has taken place, and later to put an end to it.

When in 1979 I could see that Andrew Fountaine, then Deputy Chairman of the National Front, was set on a course of collision with me, I tried hard to arrange a meeting with him at which we might thrash out our differences in a friendly manner and reach better understanding. First I invited him to spend a weekend at my home in Sussex. This invitation he declined, saying that he did not have the time. I then made the offer that I would drive up to Norfolk and meet him in his own manor at a time of his convenience. This did not suit him either. I therefore proposed a third alternative: that we should meet in London, again at a time of his convenience. There was no earthly reason, in view of our respective positions in the party at that time, why I should be under any obligation to suit Mr. Fountaine's convenience with regard to time and place of meeting. That I was prepared to do so, particularly after two rebuffs, was a measure of my earnestness in seeking reconciliation with him, with all that this portended for the unity of the party.

WANTED CONFLICT

I finally pinned him down to a meeting in London. At that meeting it became very clear to me after a short discussion that what he wanted was not reconciliation but conflict. Following this meeting he continued on the kamikaze course that was to lead to his exit from the party later in the year and his leading a splinter-group called, rather oddly, the 'National Front Constitutional Movement'.

Several months later, in 1980, my colleague Charles Parker was contacted by two of Fountaine's lieutenants, who confided in him that "all this division was no good," and that "we had to get together." Mr. Parker replied that he entirely endorsed those views and that in fact they had been his and my views all along. To the question: would he and I be prepared to meet Mr. Fountaine, he replied that we would. It was left to the two to go back and contact their chief with this information, then get in touch with us again if there was a positive response.

That was the last we heard of the matter.



by JOHN TYNDALL

Some time later I received a letter from a party member in Kent, who said that he was offering to act as mediator between myself and Mr. Fountaine. He was writing to both of us, he said, to ask if each would meet the other to discuss reconciliation.

By this time I was somewhat sceptical about the whole business, and I wrote back to this gentleman giving him some background facts on the matter of attempted reconciliation. I told him that, judging from my experience of Mr. Fountaine, it did not seem very likely that a meeting would lead to any meaningful agreement. However, I ended my letter by indicating that, if there was just a small chance of reconciliation, I was prepared to make an effort to that end, and with this in mind I would agree to meet Fountaine if Fountaine would agree to meet me.

I heard nothing more of the matter for months, and from this presumed that the gentleman's approach to Mr. Fountaine had met with a negative response — as I had guessed it would. However, it seemed to me a good idea to get this fact on record, and I therefore wrote to the Kent member again asking if he had heard anything from Fountaine. Eventually I received from him a letter which said of Fountaine that: "he intimated that he was not interested in reconciliation."

Any fair-minded person who was witness to the actions of Mr. Fountaine and his associates within the party during 1979 would accept that there is no moral reason whatever why I should be under any obligation to seek reconciliation with those people, since their actions were totally reprehensible and amounted to no less than a conspiracy to smash the party. I made myself available to meet them and talk to them only because I believed that the party

interest demanded that I should do so, irrespective of my private feelings, and because, albeit quite undeservedly, they did command the support of a number of ex-party members of good intent with whom I was, and still am, anxious to be reconciled.

FRUITLESS

As it is, the spirit of reconciliation in which we responded to these overtures proved utterly fruitless, and we decided to waste no more time over such matters.

With regard to the other major conflict dividing nationalists — that between my colleagues and myself in the New National Front and the National Directorate of the old National Front — every effort was made that could have been made to avoid that conflict. By January of 1980 I had become convinced that the divisions in the party could only be healed if Martin Webster (one of the main sources of those divisions) was removed from all places of influence in party affairs. I had already resigned my position as Leader of the party over this issue, but this had not served to convince the Directorate of the necessity of action. By May of that year it had become obvious that hundreds were going to leave the party, with or without any action on my part, if the issue of Webster was not resolved. I wrote a letter to Andrew Brons, who had succeeded to the leadership of the party upon my resignation, urging him that we must meet and negotiate some solution of this issue if the party was not to split further. His response was to treat my invitation with thinly disguised contempt, and eventually to wriggle out of the proposed meeting. This letter is a matter of public record and was printed in full in the June 1980 issue of *Spearhead*.

Mr. Brons thereby slammed the door on negotiation over our differences and has kept the door shut since. For many months afterwards I maintained the position, both in the columns of *Spearhead* and by private communication with certain members of the Directorate, that that door could be re-opened at any time the Directorate chose to do so. Neither the Directorate as a body, nor any of its members individually, have so far shown any willingness in this regard.

In May of this year I convened a conference of party officials of the New National Front and placed as one of the main items on the agenda the question of the party's contribution to the cause of nationalist unity and what further it could do to assist that cause. After a discussion of some 3 hours the unanimous conclusion of the delegates present, and one with which I had to agree, was that we on our part had done all that it was reasonable to expect us to do, and that henceforth we had to concentrate solely on the task of building up the strength of the New National Front and not chase further moonbeams of unity in an atmosphere in which others clearly were not prepared to reciprocate.

There the matter rests as I write these words. It is true, as the lady said, that 'leaders' are to blame for the present state of party division, but I think that the evidence I have given should establish that we are not among them.

RACE TERROR IN COVENTRY BRINGS GROWING SUPPORT FOR N.N.F.

The West Midlands city of Coventry, best known as a major centre of the British motor industry and the site of a cathedral of highly controversial design, has over the past year become the scene of a major race war — although few British people outside Coventry and its surrounding area will be aware of the fact, since scarcely any mention of Coventry's race troubles has been allowed to get into the national newspapers.

The situation in Coventry is rather like the Brixton riots, only longer and more drawn out. Nothing has happened there in a single day to equal the fury of the Brixton disturbance, but the effect over many months, has been almost equal. Large-scale fights between Coloured and White youths have been almost a daily occurrence; stabbings are quite regular and deaths not uncommon.

This situation has provided ideal pastures for Britain's growing race industry, with politicians, councillors, clergymen and social workers all trying to get in on the act. However, the more active the

campaigners for 'race relations' have been in Coventry the worse the racial situation has become.

Needless to say, the practitioners of the race industry, in the forefront of which are the scribblers of the city's main paper, the Coventry Evening Telegraph, are ready to blame just about everyone for the trouble except the Coloured immigrant population, which is always painted in the most glowing light.

Recently a large march was staged in Coventry against 'racialism'. The march mainly comprised Coloured immigrants and was promoted by numerous extreme left-wing organisations. Everyone in the locality was well aware that this march would provoke angry opposition from a great many White people, yet there were no calls from local politicians or community leaders for it to be banned under the Public Order Act. Eventually the march ended in scenes of appalling violence as marching Blacks and Asians attacked a police cordon separating them from protesting White youngsters.

Immediately after this event the New National Front put in an application to the police for its own march through Coventry on the theme of support for Law and Order. No sooner had the application become

public knowledge than there was a huge outcry from every kind of local public figure that it should be banned, and a ban was duly imposed.

This affair, however, was not without its benefits to the New NF. Massive publicity attended the application to march and the party has now become a leading topic of conversation in the city. New NF Organiser Alan Stewart reports a great upsurge of interest in the party, particularly among White youngsters, and is now busily engaged on a recruiting drive.

Mr. Stewart himself has worked immensely hard in recent weeks to get the name of the New National Front established in the area and, as a result of becoming the focus of a lot of local publicity, has come under much pressure — with three cowardly attacks on his home by local immigrants and Communists. He carries on with his work undeterred.

Coventry provides just one more piece of evidence of the overwhelming truth of the failure of the multi-racial experiment in Britain. Once a peaceful and prosperous town, it is now the scene of raging communal strife. On the bright side of the picture, a great many of its younger folk are becoming receptive to the message of British Nationalism.

From: STEVEN BOOKS , P.O. Box 112, London N22 6AW (all prices include postage)

AUSCHWITZ: TRUTH OR LIE by Christopherson & Roeder (65p)
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THE VEALE FILE by F. J. P. Veale (£5.70)
Two books entitled 'Crimes discreetly veiled' and 'Advance to barbarism', attractively produced in matching style. They deal with little known aspects of the 2nd World War.

TOMORROW: A PLAN FOR THE BRITISH FUTURE by A. K.
Chesterton (60p)
Printed in the early 1960s, this booklet is now rare and of considerable interest.

MEETING TO PROMOTE UNITY AMONG PATRIOTS

Nationalist Unity Campaign

MEETING

Wednesday, July 15th 1981

7.30 p.m.

IN LONDON'S WEST END

Rendezvous: Forecourt of Victoria Station, S.W.1 7.00-7.30 p.m., from where instructions for redirection will be given.

Theme of meeting:

**NATIONALISTS OF BRITAIN
UNITE!**

Sponsored by
NEW NATIONAL FRONT

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You can obtain single copies of *New Frontier* by paying a subscription of £1.60 for 6 issues or £3.20 for 12 issues for subscribers in the British Isles. For subscribers overseas the rate is £1.80 for 6 issues or £3.60 for 12 issues (surface mail).

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NEWS OF THE NEW WORLD

Small bi-monthly news journal. Air-mail £3. Surface mail £1.50 per annum. Sample copies available. From P.O. Box 830, Honeydew 2040, South Africa.

In keeping with its commitment to work for greater unity among Nationalists in Britain, the New National Front will be staging a meeting in London on July 15th on the theme of Nationalist unity.

The meeting will take place at a location in the West End to which those attending will be redirected from a rendezvous point. Details are on the left.

The closing speech of the meeting will be made by the NNF Leader John Tyndall. Before this, however, there will be speeches by representatives of other Nationalist groups who have been invited.

It is hoped that all our readers living in London and the South-Eastern counties will try to get to this meeting and also bring

their friends along too. We expect New NF members especially to make an effort to attend but we will welcome Nationalists from other organisations as well. This is with the proviso that the Chief Steward on duty will have instructions to deny entry to any individuals whose presence at the meeting is regarded as not being conducive to good order.

With the worsening of the national political situation, manifest in increasing race riots and unemployment, it is essential that Nationalist forces in Britain put an end to the divisions that have weakened them over the past two years. We very much hope that this meeting will contribute to that objective.

NNF Constitution

There have been many enquiries about the cost of a copy of the New National Front Constitution, reviewed in *Spearhead* last month.

The Constitution costs 20p per copy; postage is 11½p. Orders should be sent to New National Front, P.O. Box 115, Hove, E. Sussex BN3 3SB.

FINES

On behalf of the three Plymouth NNF members fined as a result of a London activity in May, we should like to thank all those who have contributed towards the payment of the fines.

There is still, however, much to be raised. Contributions should be sent to NNF HQ and marked 'Plymouth Fines'.

SPEARHEAD FUND

Spearhead, in this difficult period for British Nationalism, has only been kept alive by the loyalty of its most steadfast readers and by the generosity of particular supporters who have made sacrifices from out of their own pockets to help us continue in print.

Many former readers have felt unable to renew their subscriptions because of unemployment and the consequent need for financial economies. We have also had to sustain considerable losses in bulk sales as a result of the present division among British Nationalist groups.

These factors have made us all the more dependent upon the donations we can obtain from our small circle of committed loyalists. We can only ask that those in this circle maintain their contributions in the coming months and that others who have not previously donated beyond paying the bare price of their copies now try to do so. This is essential if we are to continue in publication.

We remind all those making financial donations that it is not our custom to send receipts automatically except for sums of £10 or over. This is in order to save the time of our office staff and economise on postage. If, however, any donor of less than £10 should desire confirmation that their donation has been received, would they please enclose an S.A.E. with the donation.

All contributions should be sent to *Spearhead*, 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.

New National Front in action



A PARTY OF ACTION

The New National Front is a party of action and not just of words, and it offers its members, old and young, a wide variety of activities. The NNF marches through Ealing (top left) and through Dartford, Kent (top right); below left and centre NNF youngsters take part in a sale of *New Frontier*, the party's monthly paper, in Chester. On the right below two young folk demonstrate against unemployment in Burton on Trent.



Find out about the New National Front

Send 20p for information pack.

To:
P.O. BOX 115
HOVE
E. SUSSEX BN3 3SB
(Tel. 0273 777540)

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